

recorded. HA-HA BAY: turfy or gravelly shelves, crests or talus of diorite, Ha-Ha Mt., *Pease & Griscom*, no. 29,137. STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE: dry soil, Poverty Cove, *M. E. Priest*, no. P1; turfy or peaty pockets in limestone ledges, Sandy (or Poverty) Cove, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,143; dry horizontal limestones, Rock Marsh, Flower Cove, *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 27,142. ST. BARBE BAY: limestone barrens near Ice Point, *Wiegand, Gilbert & Hotchkiss*, no. 29,136; ST. JOHN BAY: peaty margins of dry limestone barrens, Old Port au Choix, *Fernald, Long & Fogg*, no. 2071. INGORNACHOIX BAY: dry peaty and turfy limestone barrens, Gargamelle Cove, no. 2072; calcareous rocks and talus, entrance to Port Saunders Harbor, *Fernald, Wiegand & Kittredge*, no. 4136.

Var. *villicaulis* is not always villous. Its chief characters are its low and depressed habit, crowded lower leaves (mostly obtuse), and its scapiform peduncles.

(To be continued)

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DUMONTIA IN MAINE.—In RHODORA of March, 1923, pp. 33–37, Setchell reported *Dumontia filiformis* (Fl. Dan.) Grev. from Newport, R. I., and suggested that this alga probably occurred further north in New England. Lewis and Taylor confirmed this by a further collection in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. See RHODORA, October, 1928, p. 195. It had probably been overlooked because of its similarity in appearance to the abundant *Halosaccion*. Setchell's prediction in another case has been verified, for on May 23, 1933, I found it growing abundantly in a tidal pool at Hale's Beach, North Brooklin, Maine.

Perhaps a hint to the amateur collector may not be amiss. As is well known, photosynthesis takes place under the influence of the rays at the red end of the spectrum. Since these rays are soonest absorbed by sea water, leaving only the violet, the deeper growing *Rhodophyceæ* produce a fluid which restores the red color so necessary to their life processes. When *Dumontia* grows in shallow water or at half tide, it often fails to form this phycoerythrin and appears yellow or brownish and may easily be mistaken for one of the brown algae. Often the red color is completely absent, or may appear for only a few millimeters at the base, where that part of the plant is shaded. Two years ago *Halosaccion*, which is believed to be a near relative of *Dumontia*, was growing in this same pool and showed this same characteristic.



Specimens will be placed in the Farlow Herbarium and the National Herbarium.—R. E. SCHUH, Brooklin, Maine.

### SOME FORMS OF GRASSES<sup>1</sup>

M. L. FERNALD

**BROMUS LATIGLUMIS** (Scribn.) Hitchc., forma **incanus** (Shear), comb. nov. *B. purgans incanus* Shear, U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. Bull. xxiii. 41 (1900). *B. incanus* (Shear) Hitchc. RHODORA, viii. 212 (1906). *B. altissimus*, forma *incanus* (Shear) Wiegand, RHODORA, xxiv. 91 (1922). *B. ciliatus*, var. *incanus* (Shear) Farwell, Am. Midl. Nat. x. 204 (1927).

This is certainly only a pilose-sheathed form of the ordinarily glabrous-sheathed plant. The strongly costate, prolonged and closed sheaths with chartaceous and auricled flanges are characteristic of the species and at once separate it from *B. purgans* L. and *B. ciliatus* L., both of which have V-shaped orifices to the flangeless sheaths. As Shear correctly stated in the original publication, it "is very near *B. purgans latiglumis*, differing from it in having the sheaths densely soft pilose-pubescent." Glabrous-sheathed and pilose-sheathed forms occur in nearly all our species of *Bromus*; but unless they have other characters and distinctive ranges they should not be treated as species.

The name *B. latiglumis* (Scribn.) Hitchc. (1906) is here taken up in place of *B. altissimus* Pursh (1814), not Gilib. (1792).

**BROMUS INERMIS** Leyss., forma **villosus** (Mert. & Koch), comb. nov. *Festuca inermis*,  $\beta$ . *villosa* Mert. & Koch, Deutschl. Fl. i. 675 (1823).

**B. INERMIS**, forma **aristatus** (Schur), comb. nov. *B. inermis*, var. *aristatus* Schur, Enum. Pl. Trans. 805 (1885).

**BROMUS MOLLIS** L., forma **leiostachys** (Hartm.) comb. nov. *B. mollis*,  $\beta$ . *leiostachys* Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 2: 33 (1832).

This is the form of *Bromus mollis* with smooth spikelets, which has passed in America as *B. hordeaceus* L., var. *leptostachys* (Pers.) Beck or *B. hordeaceus*, f. *leptostachys* (Pers.) Wiegand, RHODORA, xxiv. 90 (1922). It has also been called *B. mollis*, f. *leptostachys* (Pers.) Neuman, Sv. Fl. 740 (1901).

Two errors are involved in the names cited in the preceding paragraph. In the first place, Holmberg, Bot. Notis. (1924) 325, shows with some conclusiveness that we have been wrong in uniting *B.*

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